ELabELN | Template Use Case White Paper

IC50 Dose-Response Experiment Template

Structured Documentation for Compound Potency Profiling — From Dose Dilution Through 4PL Curve Fit and IC50 Reporting

APPLIES TO

- Pharmacology and drug-discovery laboratories
- Biotechnology and pharmaceutical R&D groups
- Screening and lead-optimization teams
- Contract research organizations (CROs)

RELEVANT COMPLIANCE & INTEGRITY FRAMEWORKS

- FDA 21 CFR Part 11 — Electronic records and signatures
- GLP — Good Laboratory Practice for preclinical documentation
- Data integrity (ALCOA+) — Attributable, contemporaneous, defensible records
- NIH / NSF reproducibility and data-management requirements

LabLynx, Inc.
3350 Riverwood Pkwy SE, Suite 1900, Atlanta, GA 30339
866.522.5969 | elabeln.com | info@lablynx.com

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1. Executive Summary

In drug discovery, the IC50 is a decision number. It is the single value that says how potent a compound is against its target, and it is what a project team compares across dozens or hundreds of compounds to decide which ones advance and which are dropped. But an IC50 is only as trustworthy as the dose grid, the assay quality, and the curve fit behind it. A potency read from a plate with a poor Z'-factor is not a weak result — it is a meaningless one. A dilution scheme that misses the inflection point gives a number with no real precision. And when IC50s live scattered across plate-reader CSVs and individual Prism files, they cannot be compared reliably across a compound series, which is the entire point of a structure-activity campaign.

The ELabELN IC50 Dose-Response Experiment Template solves this by providing a pre-built, fully structured screen record that loads from the template library in a single click. It ships with a 10-step protocol, validated assay references, pre-wired 4-parameter-logistic fit fields, and typed inputs for target, compound, dose range, replicate count, Hill slope, IC50, and Z'-factor. The recombinant kinase, ATP, detection reagents, substrate, and reference inhibitor link to the ELabELN inventory, and the tamper-evident audit trail captures every screen, every curve fit, and every compound-advancement decision.

This white paper describes what the template contains, the potency-profiling use case it is designed to support, the upstream and downstream workflows it connects to, the benefits it delivers to the scientist, and how a laboratory can deploy it and begin running screens within days.

> **KEY BENEFIT**
> Labs that adopt the IC50 template stop rebuilding the dose grid every campaign and lose no dose, replicate, or fit parameter between the plate reader and the analysis tool. Assay quality is gated by the Z'-factor, every IC50 carries its dose grid and fit parameters, and potency becomes queryable across a whole compound series — the structured, comparable foundation a real SAR campaign and defensible lead-compound provenance depend on.

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2. What Is an IC50 Dose-Response Assay, and Why Does Documentation Matter?

2.1 The Technique

An IC50 assay measures how strongly a compound inhibits a biological target. The compound is tested across a range of concentrations — typically a serial dilution spanning several orders of magnitude — and the target's activity is measured at each dose. Plotting activity against the logarithm of concentration produces a sigmoidal dose-response curve, and fitting that curve with a four-parameter logistic (4PL) model yields the IC50: the concentration that produces half-maximal inhibition. The fit also returns the Hill slope (the steepness of the response), the top and bottom plateaus, and a goodness-of-fit (R^2).

A potency number is only meaningful if the assay that produced it was performing well, which is why screening relies on the Z'-factor — a statistical measure of the separation between the positive and negative controls on the plate. A Z'-factor above 0.5 indicates an excellent assay; below it, the controls overlap too much to trust any IC50 from that plate. The result therefore depends on a chain: an appropriate dose range that brackets the inflection point, enough replicates for precision, a passing Z'-factor, and a well-constrained 4PL fit. Weakness anywhere in that chain produces an IC50 that looks authoritative and is not.

Because the IC50 is the number that advances or kills a compound and is compared across an entire series, **the dose grid, the replicate data, the Z'-factor, and the 4PL fit parameters are what make a potency value trustworthy and comparable to the next compound — which is exactly why they must live in one structured, queryable record rather than a folder of plate-reader exports.**

2.2 The Documentation Problem

Recording IC50 screens across plate-reader files and individual analysis workbooks creates a set of interconnected risks:

- The dose grid is rebuilt by hand each campaign, so an inconsistent dilution scheme quietly makes potency values non-comparable across compounds.
- The Z'-factor is noted on a plate summary and easily overlooked, so an IC50 from a failing plate can enter the dataset as if it were valid.
- Per-well data, % activity, and normalized inhibition live in a CSV disconnected from the compound, target, and fit.
- The 4PL fit parameters (IC50, Hill slope, top, bottom, R^2) sit in a standalone Prism file, unlinked to the screen that produced them.
- Reagent and compound lots are not captured against the screen, so a shift in potency cannot be traced to a reagent batch.
- Prior screens of the same compound series cannot be retrieved to compare, so the SAR trend — the whole purpose of the campaign — is assembled by hand from scattered files.

These are the gaps that make potency data hard to trust and compare, and they are the gaps this template was designed to close.

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3. Template Overview: What Ships with the Template

The ELabELN IC50 Dose-Response Experiment Template is a pre-populated experiment record available to all ELabELN subscribers directly from the template library. It ships configured for a kinase-inhibitor potency screen against recombinant ERK1 (MAPK3) using the Promega ADP-Glo luminescent kinase assay in 384-well format, with a 10-step protocol covering compound dilution through 4-parameter-logistic curve fit and IC50 reporting. The default protocol assumes a 10-point 3-fold dose dilution from 10 µM to 0.5 nM, four replicate wells per dose, recombinant ERK1 at 5 nM final, ATP at the apparent Km (50 µM), MBP substrate at 1 µM, a 60-minute kinase reaction, ADP-Glo conversion and detection per the vendor protocol, and luminescence read on a Synergy Neo2. Every section is editable — the configuration is a tested baseline, not a locked format.

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3.1 Template Sections at a Glance

The template populates the existing ELabELN experiment sections your lab already works in. Your team edits a working baseline instead of rebuilding the dose grid from scratch every campaign.

Section	What it pre-populates
Main Text	Screen design, target notes, and the expected potency range, authored in the TinyMCE rich-text editor and linked to the upstream HTS hit.
Extra Fields	Twelve structured, typed fields grouped as Target, Compound & Dose, and Curve Fit & QC — target, target concentration, ATP concentration, compound, high dose, dilution factor, dose points, replicates, IC50, Hill slope, Z'-factor, and R^2. Typed values make dose-response parameters queryable across compounds and targets.
Steps	A 10-step workflow checklist covering compound dilution through curve-fit reporting. Each tick is timestamped to the audit trail, and the reader run is auto-logged.
Compounds	The recombinant kinase, ATP, MBP substrate, ADP-Glo reagents, and reference inhibitor pre-linked from the compound database, with lot numbers carried in automatically and working concentrations shown inline.
Links & Resources	Pre-wired to the lab's IC50 ADP-Glo SOP v1.2, the ERK1 kinase datasheet, and prior potency results for this compound series (the SAR series).
Storage & Files	−80 °C compound and kinase aliquot storage, plus labelled attachment slots for plate-reader CSV exports and Prism 4PL workbooks.

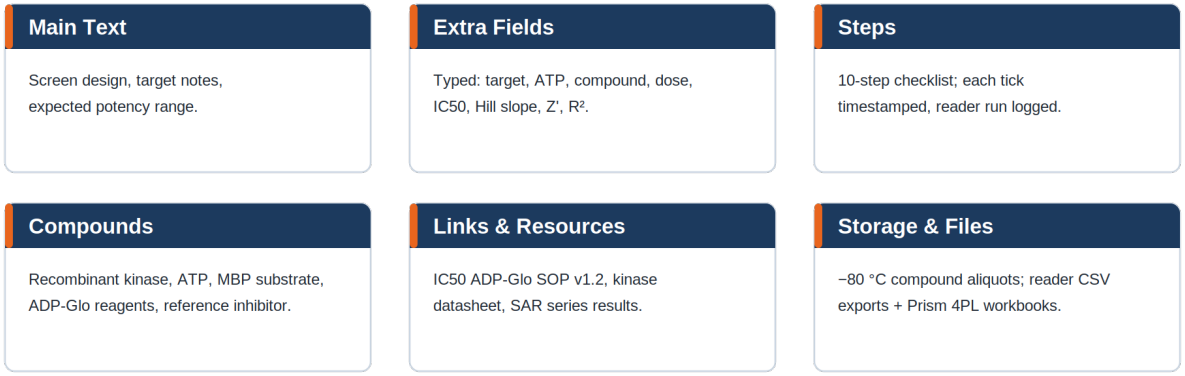
Main Text
Screen design, target notes, expected potency range.
Extra Fields
Typed: target, ATP, compound, dose, IC50, Hill slope, Z', R².
Steps
10-step checklist; each tick timestamped, reader run logged.
Compounds
Recombinant kinase, ATP, MBP substrate, ADP-Glo reagents, reference inhibitor.
Links & Resources
IC50 ADP-Glo SOP v1.2, kinase datasheet, SAR series results.
Storage & Files
−80 °C compound aliquots; reader CSV exports + Prism 4PL workbooks.

Figure 1. The six ELabELN experiment sections pre-populated by the IC50 dose-response template.

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3.2 The 10-Step Protocol

The workflow checklist is the operational spine of the template. Each step maps to a discrete bench or analysis action and writes a timestamped, user-attributed entry to the audit trail when checked off. The reader run is auto-logged, and the normalization, Z'-factor QC, and 4PL curve fit are performed in the lab's analysis tool, with the resulting parameters recorded as typed fields.

Step	Action	What it captures
1	Prepare compound dilutions	High dose; dilution factor; dose points
2	Dispense to 384-well plate	Plate format; replicate layout
3	Add kinase (ERK1)	Target; target concentration
4	Add ATP + substrate	ATP concentration (apparent Km); substrate
5	Incubate (60 min)	Kinase reaction time
6	ADP-Glo conversion	Conversion step
7	Add detection reagent	Detection
8	Read luminescence	Plate-reader signal (run auto-logged)
9	Normalize & Z′	% activity; Z'-factor (external tool)
10	Fit 4PL / IC50	IC50, Hill slope, R² (external); e-signature

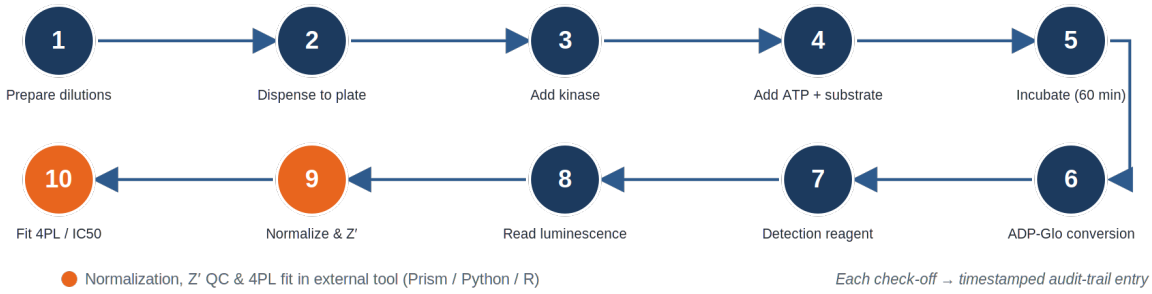

Figure 2. The 10-step IC50 dose-response workflow — orange steps are the normalization, Z'-factor QC, and 4PL curve fit performed in an external analysis tool (Prism / Python / R); every check-off writes a timestamped entry to the ELabELN audit trail.

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4. The Use Case: When and How the Template Is Used

The template is intended as a tested baseline for pharmacology, biotechnology, and CRO labs running compound potency work. It is configured around a recognizable reference — an ERK1 kinase-inhibitor IC50 screen — but the scenarios it serves span the potency-profiling bench and the medicinal-chemistry campaign it feeds.

4.1 Compound Potency Profiling (Primary Use Case)

The core scenario: measuring how potently a compound inhibits its target. The template captures the dose grid, every replicate, the Z'-factor, and the 4PL fit in one structured record, so an IC50 is fully reconstructable — which doses, which assay quality, which fit — rather than a number in a spreadsheet detached from the screen that produced it.

4.2 Lead Optimization

As a series is optimized, potency is tracked compound by compound toward a target IC50. Because each screen's parameters are structured and queryable, the potency trajectory across the optimization is visible directly from the records rather than reconstructed from scattered files.

4.3 Structure-Activity Relationship (SAR) Studies

SAR is the systematic comparison of potency across structurally related compounds — and it depends entirely on comparability. Because every IC50 carries the same structured dose grid, replicate scheme, and Z'-factor, the template makes the cross-compound comparison at the heart of SAR reliable rather than approximate.

4.4 Hit-to-Lead Campaigns

Moving from screening hits to validated leads requires confirming potency and prioritizing chemotypes. The template links each confirmatory IC50 back to its upstream HTS hit and forward into the advancement decision, keeping the hit-to-lead chain documented end to end.

4.5 Cross-Compound and Cross-Target Potency QC

Because IC50, Hill slope, and Z'-factor are typed and queryable, the template doubles as a running potency-QC record. A team can pull every screen of a series or a target, compare potencies and assay quality side by side, and flag a plate whose Z'-factor undermines its result — before a questionable IC50 drives a decision.

4.6 Multi-Site and CRO Collaboration

Potency work is often split across sites and partners. Because every ELabELN edition includes unlimited users, the PI, scientists, and external collaborators can all work from the same records. Granular permissions let project leads control who can edit screens versus only review them — important during the multi-site CRO collaborations that lead-optimization campaigns frequently involve.

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5. Dependencies and Connected Workflows

The IC50 template does not exist in isolation. It sits inside a network of connected workflows — upstream, parallel, external, and downstream — that give the screen record its full scientific and decision-making value.

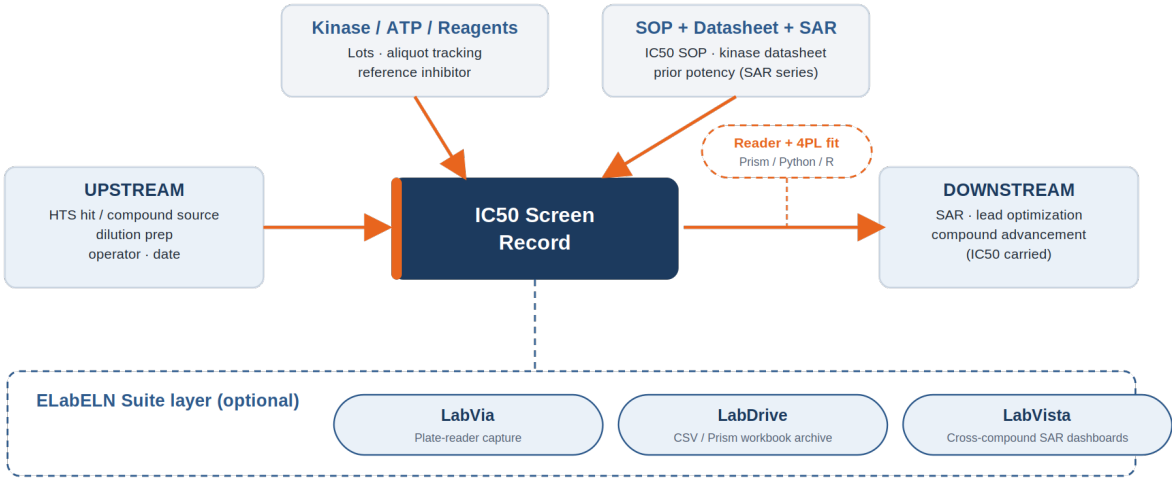

Figure 3. The template connects an upstream HTS hit, parallel inventory and SOP/datasheet/SAR systems, the external plate reader and curve-fit tool, and downstream SAR, lead-optimization, and compound-advancement workflows.

5.1 Upstream: The HTS Hit and Compound Preparation

Every IC50 screen begins with a compound worth profiling — often a hit from a high-throughput screen — and a dose dilution prepared from it. The template links to the upstream HTS hit and the dilution preparation, so opening a screen surfaces the compound source, the operator, and the date, connecting each potency value to the hit that motivated it.

5.2 Parallel: Kinase, ATP, and Reagent Inventory

The Compounds section links the recombinant kinase, ATP, ADP-Glo reagents, substrate, and reference inhibitor directly to the ELabELN inventory. Because reagent identity and condition bear on the potency read, this traceability is decisive. Through the link the record automatically carries:

- **Lot numbers and aliquot tracking** for the kinase and reagents, so a shift in potency can be traced to a reagent batch.
- **Working concentrations, shown inline**, so the exact assay conditions are on the record and reproducible.
- **Expiry and stock levels**, with low-stock warnings before a run, so a screen is not started against a depleted or expired reagent.

Barcode and QR scanning can populate these links from the physical vial, keeping lot capture effortless across a dose plate.

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5.3 Parallel: SOPs, the Kinase Datasheet, and the SAR Series

The Links section connects the screen to the lab's IC50 ADP-Glo SOP, the kinase datasheet, and prior potency results for the compound series. That last link is what turns individual screens into a campaign: each new IC50 opens alongside the SAR series it belongs to, so the trend is built in rather than reconstructed.

5.4 External: The Plate Reader and Curve-Fit Tool

The plate reader produces the raw luminescence, and the 4PL curve fitting is performed in the lab's preferred analysis tool — GraphPad Prism, Python with SciPy. Optimize, or the R drc package. ELabELN is the system of record around that analysis: the full dose matrix (dose, replicate luminescence, % activity, normalized inhibition) lives in the spreadsheet editor, ready for direct ingestion into the fitting tool, and the fit parameters (IC50, Hill slope, top, bottom, R^2) and the Z'-factor are written back into the typed Curve Fit & QC fields, with the CSV and Prism workbook attached. The dose data, the evidence, and the fitted IC50 stay together in one record.

5.5 Downstream: SAR, Lead Optimization, and Advancement

The IC50 feeds SAR analysis, lead-optimization decisions, compound ranking, and advancement calls, and — because potencies and fit quality are typed and queryable — cross-compound comparison across the series. A compound-advancement decision rests on a documented, comparable potency rather than a number pulled from a standalone file.

5.6 The ELabELN Suite: Instruments and Dashboards

Everything above is available in ELabELN Standard. Labs on the ELabELN Suite gain three layers that connect to the same record: LabVia captures luminescence data directly from the plate reader; LabDrive adds metadata search, versioning, and role-based access across CSV and Prism-workbook archives; and LabVista builds cross-compound SAR and potency dashboards on the structured dose-response metadata. The same audit trail and data-integrity controls span all layers.

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6. How the Scientist Benefits

The template is built to deliver value at the bench and to the campaign alike. The benefits compound with every screen a lab runs.

6.1 Start From a Tested Baseline, Not a Blank Dose Grid

The scaffold — protocol, typed fields, dose grid, reagent links, SOP, and SAR-series link — is already built. The scientist edits a working configuration to match the target and compound they actually screen, rather than rebuilding the dose grid from scratch every campaign. The first screen is faster, and every subsequent one is consistent and comparable.

6.2 Document by Doing

Checking off each of the 10 steps as it happens produces a contemporaneous, timestamped record as a by-product of the screen, and the reader run is auto-logged. There is no separate write-up to reconstruct later.

6.3 Never Lose Dose-Grid or Parameter Provenance Again

Because the dose grid is a structured artifact and the reagents are linked to inventory, the dilution scheme, reagent lots, and fit parameters are captured permanently on every screen. When a potency value is questioned, the dose grid and provenance are on the record — closing the most common IC50 troubleshooting gap by default.

6.4 Cross-Compound SAR You Can Query

Typed IC50, Hill-slope, and Z'-factor fields make the campaign queryable. A team can pull every screen of a series, trend potency compound by compound, and gate on assay quality at a glance — turning a folder of Prism files into a live SAR view.

6.5 Assay-Quality Gating and Defensible Lead Provenance

Capturing the Z'-factor beside every IC50 makes assay quality a visible, queryable gate rather than an afterthought, and the tamper-evident audit trail, reagent traceability, and electronic signatures give each advanced compound a defensible provenance from hit to lead — structured to support FDA 21 CFR Part 11 review and GLP-relevant preclinical documentation when the lab's quality system requires it.

> **AT THE BENCH, IN PRACTICE**
> A scientist opens the template, sets the target and compound to match today's screen, scans the kinase and reagent vials to capture their lots, and checks off each step as the plate is dispensed, incubated, and read. The reader luminescence populates the dose matrix; the data are fit in Prism, and the IC50, Hill slope, R^2, and Z'-factor go into typed fields — the Z' confirming the plate was worth trusting. Weeks later, comparing the series, the project lead queries every screen on that chemotype and watches the IC50 climb toward the target potency, plate by validated plate.

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7. The Dose-Response Curve and Assay Quality

7.1 The Default Reference: An ERK1 Kinase-Inhibitor Screen

The template ships configured for an ERK1 (MAPK3) kinase-inhibitor potency screen using the ADP-Glo luminescent assay: a 10-point 3-fold dilution from 10 µM to 0.5 nM, four replicates per dose, with ATP set at the apparent Km so the assay is sensitive to ATP-competitive inhibitors. Activity is normalized against on-plate controls, the Z'-factor confirms the controls are well separated, and a 4PL fit returns the IC50 at half-maximal inhibition along with the Hill slope and goodness-of-fit. This concrete reference demonstrates the full dose-to-decision workflow out of the box; swap the target, detection method, or dose range to match what your lab screens.

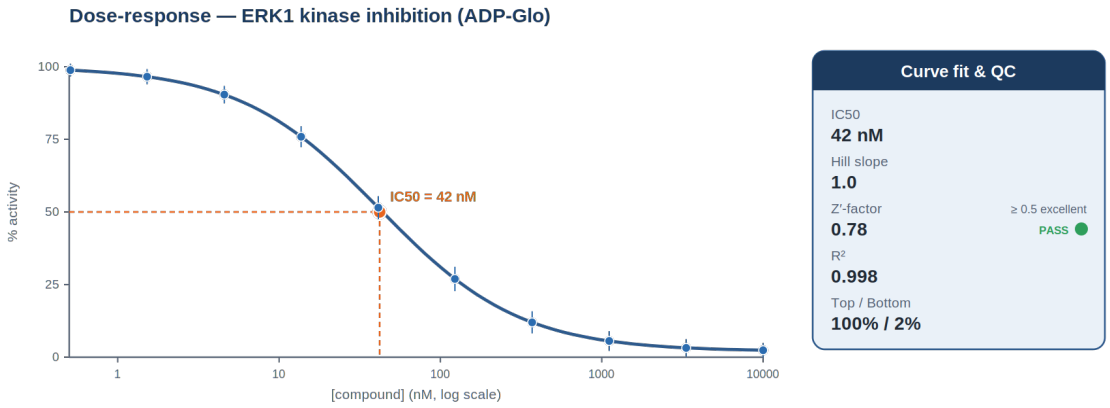

Figure 4. A dose-response inhibition curve with the IC50 read at half-maximal activity, alongside the curve-fit and assay-quality panel (with the Z'-factor gating validity). Illustrative; the dose matrix is captured in ELabELN, and the 4PL fit is performed in an external tool with its parameters recorded as typed fields.

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7.2 How the Template Handles the Dose Matrix, Fit, and Z'-Factor

The full dose matrix — dose, replicate luminescence, % activity, and normalized inhibition — lives in the spreadsheet editor, structured for direct ingestion into the fitting tool. Curve fitting itself is performed in GraphPad Prism, Python (SciPy. Optimize), or the R drc package, and the 4PL fit parameters (IC50, Hill slope, top, bottom, R^2) and the Z'-factor are written back into the typed Curve Fit & QC fields, with the CSV and workbook attached. Because these values are structured and queryable, cross-screen comparison is straightforward: query every screen of a compound series or target, gate on Z'-factor, and review IC50 and Hill slope side by side — the SAR view a campaign runs on.

Element	Default configuration	Editable to
Target	ERK1 (MAPK3) kinase	GPCR, ion channel, protease, phosphatase, ATPase
Detection / readout	ADP-Glo luminescence	HTRF, AlphaLISA, fluorescence polarization, radiometric, FRET
Dose scheme	10-point 3-fold, 10 µM–0.5 nM	Any range, spacing, and replicate count
Fit / endpoint	4PL, IC50 (inhibition)	EC50 (agonist potency); other models
Format	384-well, 4 replicates	96 / 1536-well; any replicate scheme

Figure 5. The template's default configuration — fully editable for any target, detection method, dose scheme, or endpoint.

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8. Configuring the Template for Your Screen

Adapting the template to a different target or readout is a matter of editing the relevant sections — not rebuilding the structure.

8.1 Swap the Target

Change the target class — kinase, GPCR, ion channel, protease, phosphatase, or ATPase — by editing the target and assay sections. If the reagents already exist in the ELabELN compound database, simply re-link them; their lots and working concentrations flow in automatically.

8.2 Change the Detection Method

Switch the readout from ADP-Glo to HTRF, AlphaLISA, fluorescence polarization, radiometric, or FRET-based detection by editing the readout section. The dose matrix and 4PL fit fields apply regardless of detection chemistry.

8.3 Adjust the Dose Scheme, and IC50 vs. EC50

Change the dose range, spacing, and replicate count to bracket your compound's potency, and move from IC50 (inhibition) to EC50 (agonist potency) by editing the curve-fit section. The 4PL model accommodates both.

8.4 Save a Custom Version

Once configured, save your edits as a private template scoped to your lab, or publish back to the ELabELN template library. Every subsequent screen opens from your configured baseline, and separate versions can be maintained for different targets, detection methods, or assay formats.

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9. Getting Started

ELabELN Standard is a cloud-hosted SaaS deployment typically live within one to two business days of account creation. There is no hardware to buy, no IT project, and no per-seat licensing.

1. **Start an ELabELN account.** Visit elabeln.com/get-started. ELabELN Standard runs on LabLynx's managed cloud infrastructure.
2. **Provision your instance.** LabLynx provisions the instance within one to two business days; you receive a URL, admin credentials, and onboarding documentation.
3. **Load the IC50 template.** From the template library, select the IC50 dose-response template and click “Use This Template.” An editable instance opens immediately.
4. **Add your target, reagents, and compounds to the inventory.** Enter your recombinant target, ATP, detection reagents, substrate, reference inhibitor, and compounds with lot numbers and −80 °C storage locations. This is a one-time setup step.
5. **Link your SOP, datasheet, and SAR series.** Upload your IC50 SOP and target datasheet, and connect the compound series' prior potency results to the template's Links section.
6. **Customize the template for your screen.** Edit the target, detection method, dose range, and replicate count, then save as a private team version.
7. **Run your first screen.** Open your saved template, complete the 10-step checklist, capture the dose matrix, record the Z'-factor and 4PL parameters, attach the CSV and Prism workbook, and sign off.

TYPICAL TIMELINE

Day 1: Account requested at elabeln.com/get-started. Day 2–3: Instance provisioned; target/reagent/compound inventory populated; SOP, datasheet, and SAR series linked. Day 3–4: Template configured and saved as a private version for your target and readout. Day 4–5: First screen documented in ELabELN with the dose matrix, Z'-factor, and IC50 captured and an e-signature.

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9.1 ELabELN Standard vs. ELabELN Suite

Capability	Standard	Suite
IC50 template access	Included	Included
Unlimited users	Included	Included
Audit trail and e-signatures	Included	Included
Target / reagent / compound inventory with lot tracking	Included	Included
SOP, datasheet & SAR-series linking	Included	Included
Dose matrix + CSV / Prism workbook attachments	Included	Included
LabVia direct plate-reader capture	—	Suite layer
LabDrive CSV / workbook archive search & versioning	—	Suite layer
LabVista cross-compound SAR & potency dashboards	—	Suite layer

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10. Frequently Asked Questions

Can I configure the template for my target and compound?

Yes. Every section is editable. Swap in different targets (kinase, GPCR, ion channel, protease, phosphatase, ATPase), change the compound or compound series, adjust the dose range and replicate count, switch the detection method (ADP-Glo, HTRF, AlphaLISA, fluorescence polarization, radiometric, FRET-based), or move from IC50 to EC50 (agonist potency) by editing the curve-fit section. Save your edits as a private template scoped to your lab, or publish back to the ELabELN template library.

How does the template differ from the Cell Viability Assay template?

The Cell Viability template focuses on cell-based cytotoxicity readouts (MTS, AlamarBlue, CellTiter-Glo) with viability as the endpoint. This IC50 template is target-agnostic and supports biochemical (enzyme inhibition, binding) and cell-based (functional) assays. Use Cell Viability when the readout is cell health; use this template when the readout is target activity — a kinase, receptor, or channel.

Does the template support 4PL curve fitting?

The template captures the structured per-well signal (luminescence, fluorescence, or absorbance), % activity, normalized inhibition, and the 4PL fit parameters (IC50, Hill slope, top, bottom, R^2) as typed fields. Curve fitting is performed in your downstream analysis tool (GraphPad Prism, Python with SciPy. Optimize, R drc package), then the fit parameters are written back into the typed Curve Fit & QC fields for queryable cross-screen comparison.

Is it included in every ELabELN plan?

Yes. Every published template in the ELabELN library is available to all subscribers in both the Standard and Suite editions, with unlimited users in either edition and no per-template fee.

Can my whole lab use this template?

Yes. Every ELabELN edition includes unlimited users, so the PI, postdocs, scientists, rotating researchers, and visiting collaborators can all use the template without per-seat charges. Granular permissions let project leads control who can edit screens versus only review them — important during multi-site CRO collaborations.

How quickly can my lab start running IC50 screens in ELabELN?

ELabELN Standard cloud deployment is typically live in one to two business days. Once the instance is provisioned, the template loads from the library in a single click, with the target, compound, dose range, and detection method editable to match the screens your lab actually runs.

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11. Conclusion

The ELabELN IC50 Dose-Response Experiment Template is not simply a digital version of a plate-reader export. It is a structured, audit-ready, searchable record that connects to your target and reagent inventory, your SOPs and datasheets, the HTS hit the screen followed, your plate reader and curve-fit tool, and the SAR, lead-optimization, and advancement workflows the potency value feeds — and, in the Suite edition, cross-compound SAR dashboards. It turns a potency screen into a record whose dose grid, assay quality, and IC50 are captured, comparable, and defensible.

For a laboratory that runs IC50 screens regularly, the benefit compounds with every campaign. Dose grids, Z'-factors, and fit parameters accumulate into one queryable SAR history. Every reagent and compound lot is traceable. Every screen is gated by its assay quality, and every advanced compound carries a defensible potency provenance — so an IC50 from a failing plate can no longer quietly drive a decision, and the SAR trend that guides the campaign is built in rather than reconstructed.

The template is available to all ELabELN subscribers today. A new instance is live in one to two business days, and the first structured screen is typically documented within a week of account creation.

> **GET STARTED**
> Visit elabeln.com/get-started to request your ELabELN instance, or contact LabLynx at 866.522.5969 or info@lablynx.com. Load the IC50 dose-response template, configure it for your target and compound series, and run your next screen from a tested, audit-ready baseline.

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